

in quantities to suit, at
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
Removed.
Carpet Weaving.
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has removed his rug carpet shop from Main Street to the west side of the river opposite
The Western Novelty Works.
Now prepared to weave custom work at the same prices and in the same manner, at 10 cents per yard for blue and black, 12 cents for red, green, yellow, and white. He challenges the state to make a better rug carpet or as good workmanship, at the best premium last year at both county and state fairs, and this year at the county fair. Carpets made on hand at wholesale and retail.
J. COX,
11th
Greenville, N. C., 1859.
BLANK LEASES FOR SALE.
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Saturday Morning, July 16, 1859.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the city of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol, on Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor General, and all other offices to be filled by the people at the next general election, and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next State Convention will be entertained and acted upon by the Convention, it is suggested that the people to be represented by the delegates, and the delegates themselves, make every effort to be present at the Convention, and to vote on the subject of the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on this subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates to the Convention.

It is recommended that the delegates to the Convention be elected on the 1st day of August next, and that committees be made early in the month of July, and that they be especially urged that every effort be made to be represented in the Convention.

W. P. LYNN,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEO. H. WELLS,
WILLIAM SMITH, GEORGE S. GRAY.

A Genuine Backdown.

The administration has made a genuine, square backdown in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens of this country who may be caught in their native land and there nabbed for military service by some despotic sovereign. To show how thoroughly a change of position has been taken, we give first the letter of Gen. Cass which has excited so much comment every where in this country:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix Le Clerc, Memphis, Tenn.:—Sir:—Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. In reply, I have to state that it is understood that the French government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily return thither.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

This letter and this doctrine were making bad work in the democratic ranks, and now we find the State Department, at the head of which is this same Lewis Cass, instructing our minister at Berlin "that the moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed; he is no more responsible for anything he may say or do; or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character."

The occasion of this instruction was the presentation of a case of a naturalized citizen of the United States, who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to perform military service. The American minister, under the general principle now announced, that "the moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed," and if he returns to it, he returns as an American citizen, is instructed to demand the release of the naturalized citizen in question.

What a beauty of an administration is Buchanan and slavery giving us! The indecision of dotage and impetuosity is strangely compounded with the vigor and vigor of corruption and debauchery.

An Important Case.—The Beloit Herald gives the particulars of an important case which was decided in the circuit court of this county last week. Last winter M. V. Pasco, Esq., postmaster of that city, gave his check to the U. S. M. R. Co., for the sum of \$1,100 quarters for carrying the mail. The check was on the Bank of Toledo. The bank counted out the funds to the agent of the road, and then claimed to apply it upon a judgment in favor of the bank and against the road, and refused to pay it to the agent.

On the same day an execution was issued by Wm. Russell's attorney, to Deputy Sheriff Wright, against the railroad upon a judgment before obtained in favor of Mr. Russell. Deputy Sheriff Wright demanded of the Bank of Toledo the said \$1,100, as the property of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company. The bank refused to pay or deliver the funds to the deputy sheriff, and the sheriff returned the execution unsatisfied. On the same day the bank caused an execution to be issued in their behalf on the judgment in their favor, and the same was delivered to Robert T. Hawton, sheriff of the county. Mr. Lawton went to Beloit and received the \$1,100, and endorsed the same upon the execution in his hands and paid it to the bank. Whereupon Messrs. Rockwell & Converse brought the above action against the sheriff, claiming that he should have applied the funds to the satisfaction of the execution in the hands of his deputy.

The case came on for trial at Janesville last week—Messrs. Rockwell & Converse for Mr. Russell, and M. H. Carpenter for Mr. Lawton. Judge Nogola first taking the case under advisement, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the sheriff.

We understand that the bank has indemnified the sheriff.

Francis Buchanan, late postmaster at Beverly, Dane county, has been convicted on the charge of robbing the mail. Joslyn and Monroe, charged with forging land warrants, have been acquitted on each of seven counts in the indictment.

Both these trials were had in U. S. district court in Madison.

Good Street.—A new block is to be put up by Wm. P. Young on the site of his old building recently burnt, on the corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, Milwaukee. It will contain one of the finest halls in the West.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST BY THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., July 12.

The news brought by the steamer Canada to Halifax, has reached this place by horse express, but is mainly superseded by the arrival of the steamer at New York.

The following is the latest news, which was received at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the Canada:

Paris, July 2.

The Monitor contains the following telegram from the Emperor to the Emperor:

"Valparaiso, Friday.

"The whole army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera. The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men under Prince Napoleon, have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a corps of reserve in the city of Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol."

The Monitor contains the following official bulletin:

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The force of the enemy amounted to from 250,000 to 300,000.

The new artillery produced a terrible effect. Its charges reached the enemy at a distance where the heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the attack with their dead.

The loss of the French was 720 officers, 12,000 privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels and six lieutenant-colonels. Among the wounded are five generals.

VIENNA, July 1.

The Austrian correspondent says the loss at the battle of the 24th, as far as heard from, is 1,500 killed, and 8,100 wounded.

YERONA, July 1.

Since the twenty-fourth of June, there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

Arrival of the Prince.

New York, July 12.

The steamer Prince, from Liverpool on the 21st inst., arrived here this A. M. Her advice is the same as those brought by the Canada to Halifax.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss at the battle of Solferino was from 16,000 to 18,000 men, as follows: Gen. N. J. corps, 6,000 to 7,000; D'Almeida's, nearly 5,000; MacMahon's, 2,500; Canrobert's, 4,000, besides casual loss in the artillery and special corps.

The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the figures of the details as yet published in the Monitor.

The Paris says Napoleon had an epaulette shot away.

Gen. Dien is reported among the dead.

The Austrians had seven or eight generals and a large number of their superior officers wounded. Gen. Greshke was killed.

Songs of the French infantry regiments were nearly cut off by the Austrians.

The Piedmontese troops suffered so very severely as to be incapable of forming in a line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th, says some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses sustained by the Austrians could be received.

He reported at Solferino that nearly every man and horse attached to the artillery of the Imperial Guard was either killed or wounded.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Austrian accounts of the battle admit their loss to be 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Austrian official report of the battle says the right wing of their army occupied Pozzolo, Solferino, and Carrara. The left wing marched on the 24th to Gaidzello and Castel Gelfredo, and repulsed the enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army advanced, the Emperor, who had been also at the battle, pushed forward with his whole force, and there was a general engagement between the two armies or therabouts, on the morning of the 24th. The right wing, which was formed of the second army under Gen. Schlick, maintained the position which it had originally occupied in the afternoon, and the left wing under Gen. Canrobert, pushed forward and gained ground towards the Chiese.

Towards three o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after some sharp fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended. An attack was then made on Carrara, which place was courageously defended until evening, when it was left in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Carrara was going on, the 9th corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank and right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The 3rd and 4th corps d'armee, which were supported by the 11th, were engaged on the left wing, and several of their most brilliant attacks. Unsuited by heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy who directed most of his force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial army. It began to retreat in the evening during a violent thunder storm.

The Sardinian account of the battle of Solferino says the 24th the Emperor ordered the Sardinian army to occupy Pozzolo and Carrara.

While the French occupied Solferino and Carrara, Marshal D'Almeida met with unexpected difficulties, and the Piedmontese reconnaissance also encountered great losses of the enemy. While D'Almeida pursued prodigies of valor at Solferino, the masses of the enemy engaged to advance at Carrara. The Emperor perceived that the situation was dangerous, and he ordered the corps of Marshal Niel and MacMahon in place, and ordered Canrobert to join the Imperial Guard. The King had been requested to direct all possible force against Solferino, and accordingly ordered General Fanti and Durando to convey succor to the French general. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made, when news was received of the reconnaissance of the third and 4th divisions were in danger of being cut off at Donauze by a superior force. The King rushed forward and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. Marshal D'Almeida was at Solferino, and marched against Carrara.

The King being informed that notwithstanding the 3d and 4th divisions were engaged in the attempt to carry the heights of Carrara, ordered a general attack of the divisions with the brigade of Aosta, the first division under Gen. De La Marmora, and the brigade of Piedmont.

In spite of the violent tempest, Gen. De La Marmora directed his course by Pozzolo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolo. The fourth corps, having great losses with one artillery.

In spite of the delay of Gen. Durando's corps, occasioned by the tempest and the ignorance of the guides, the 3d and 4th divisions and brigades dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended this contest of six hours, which was sustained with heroic bravery.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The French account of the battle, in the Monitor thus describes it:

At 5 o'clock in the morning, the 1st corps under Marshal D'Almeida began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and village were occupied after a sanguinary conflict. During this time the second corps, Marshal MacMahon's, which was on the right of the 1st corps in the plain, extended itself to the right to join the column of Marshal Niel, which was marching upon Mantua.

The Emperor, having learned of the command of the whole army. His majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the guard to advance and place themselves between the 1st and 2d corps, and carry San Siro. Then, in order to reinforce the right of MacMahon's command, which was

a little exposed in consequence of the distance which separated them from the troops of Gen. Niel, His Majesty sent all the cavalry of the guard and two divisions of cavalry of the 1st and 2d corps up. Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua.

During the whole day they fought, advancing slowly, but always in good order, the corps going up toward each other. The first corps, the positions of which were in Pozzolo, the second San Siro, and the third Carrara, and the 4th San Siro and Carrara without losing ground. The last struggle was carried with great spirit under the eyes of the Emperor, who directed the fire of the artillery. The 4th corps, under Marshal Niel, advanced step by step, always gaining ground.

There was a time when, to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the 1st and 2d corps. A fierce struggle ensued. The Infantry and Cavalry took part in the conflict, and the cavalry by several charges decided the success of the day. This was the last of the battle. The Austrians began to retreat along the whole line.

This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted an hour and produced such a confusion that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. When the weather had improved, the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived.

When their columns had attained some distance, the Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Carrara, quitted the field at 4 o'clock and retired towards Gaidzello.

Napoleon was in some degree superior to himself. He was everywhere directing himself. Every one around trembled at the dangers which he was exposing himself to.

He alone seemed ignorant of them.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

The correspondent of the London Herald says that the French army, which he has seen on the previous night, a message from the King asking for support in case he should be attacked, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack by the Austrians was not probable.

At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal D'Almeida came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Austrians resisted the attack to the last of his ability, and sent off his aid de camp for support, but it was not before three hours of faithful carnage had elapsed that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain the ground, leaps of their own and the enemy's corps marking the positions of the fight.

The Austrians were driven off the hill of Solferino, but all of the Austrians made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Being admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail storm of bullets and shrapnel, and whole fields were mowed down by a single discharge.

In the meantime, at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were being slowly driven back. Gen. Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skilful general of the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different result.

The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Niel, MacMahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard, and a strong division of the infantry of the line against the Austrian center, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were at the left and right wings, and they did not need this.

Desperate attempts were made to repel the Austrians, but the French strongly held it, and the battle began to assume a general retreat. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue, which led to an encounter between the French chivalry and the Austrian Infantry, in which the former were completely put to flight.

It is stated that not a single Hunyarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried and many more are yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBOLDI.

Gen. Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the upper Vallette, and was expected to Torano with 3,000 men, where 500 Piedmontese were already arrayed.

Skirmishes have taken place near Bormio between the corps of Bismarck, and the Austrians guarding the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians number 13 companies of Infantry, and two companies of Carabiniers. They occupy positions between Glarus and Trar, and a battery has been placed in position to command the road to Stelvio. Barriades have also been erected, and there is great fear of a descent by Garibaldi.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided in coming with the Swiss army to the aid of the Italian army in the Stelvio territory shall be sent back to his country, their governments engaging not to employ them again in the present war. The Garrison of Laveno and the soldiers of Garibaldi's corps will consequently be sent back.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC.

The French are making important preparations for the Adriatic. Five or six of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, fifteen floating batteries, nine gun boats, nine brigs, and two three-masted vessels, were at Antivari. They have many troops and enormous supplies on board. The Admiral was about to open his sealed orders.

The real difficulty is, in getting rid of the Austrians without any injury to the inhabitants of the city of Venice.

The fleet is said to be composed of 9 ships of the line, 2 heavy frigates, and 1 heavy floating battery.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday, Lord Brougham called attention to the war in Italy, and asked if there was any truth in the report that the government intended to reduce the navy estimates. The Duke of Somerset denied the truth of the report.

Earl Hardwicke eulogized the late government for their policy of strengthening the navy, and gave various statistics to show that even yet it was not what it ought to be.

Earl Ellenborough fully recognized the necessity of placing the navy in a proper condition, but trusted that some attention would also be devoted to the army.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the new Ministry to strengthen the navy, and neutrality with reference to foreign affairs. He also announced that a Reform bill would be produced immediately after the meeting for the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Baker gave notice of an inquiry into the advisability of cancelling the contracts of the late government with the Galway Line of steamers.

GERMANY.

The Independent says the new English Ministry had addressed counsels of moderation to the German States, cautioning them against the dangers of encouraging a policy that might lead to a general war.

The Military Commission of the Frankfurt Diet is said to have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Berlin and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Bismarck with England and Russia for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis for combined mediation.

Two of the London papers state there has been a meeting at Paris of the inferior diplomatic agents of France in the Levant, and that they have been dispatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor. It is presumed that they have orders to aid in the getting up of an insurrection in Turkey in the interest of Russia.

It is said the Austrian Monarch ordered the receding of the Mincio, in opposition to the advice of Gen. Iles.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the Italian regiments in the

Austrian army have become very difficult to manage. The men desert by scores and battalions. In the neighborhood of Trieste, a whole battalion had rallied the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel, and on the coast under the American flag, had been detected in the act of receiving the deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening demonstrations against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have refused to maintain peace and order in case it was necessary to despatch the garrison at Vienna to the coast of war.

Immense masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont via Nice and Mount Genoa.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent. His headquarters were at Vallegio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

A telegram from the east of war says that an American named R. R. Foster, of Boston, together with his wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A letter from Jeddah says that a vessel going from Jeddah to Mecca with 2000 Mussulman pilgrims had foundered near Jeddah and all on board drowned.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

It is rumored that Messrs. O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Ayres fought a duel yesterday at Lake Drummond, which is twenty miles from Norfolk.

While the gunner's crew were engaged in their usual battery practice at the Washington Navy Yard to-day, a sixty-four pound army gun which is said had been thoroughly tested in 1851, burst. Two of the gunners—Jas. H. Wilson and Wm. Nokes—were instantly killed, a part of their heads being blown off, and their bodies thrown a considerable distance from the platform. Besides these, eight men were severely and two seriously injured.

There was a private caucus of about a score of prominent American politicians in New York on Thursday. The object was to consult in relation to the policy of the party. Some thought it advisable to keep up the organization, and take the field this fall with an independent ticket, and others deemed it a hopeless undertaking. Mr. Ulman thought a straight American ticket could get 120,000 votes in the state this fall.

ALL SORTS OF PARADOXES.

A good man who has seen much of the world and is not tired of it, says—"The grand essential to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

There was a game of ball played recently in Jefferson, Ashland county, Ohio, of which the Ashland Sentinel says: "The highest number of scores was played by Joshua R. Giddings, a young chap of sixty-four, who led the pile, having made a tally as of as on the club came to his hand."

THE YOUNG MAN GREELY, PERSEVERED A MULE TO TRAVEL.—After trying kicks and thumps and blows in vain to induce a mule to travel which he bestial, Greely resorted to moral suasion, and addressing the animal, exclaimed—"Now mule, for God's sake, don't be a mule." The appeal was successful, the mule traveled.

A movement is on foot for raising \$100,000 for the complete re-endowment of Yale College Theological Seminary. Gov. Buckingham has pledged \$40,000.

GOVT.—A writer in All the Year Round describes good thus: "Put your toe in a vice, turn the screw until you can hear the pain no longer; that is rheumatism. Give the screw one more turn; that's gout."

The Omaha Nebraska, giving an account of the depredations committed by the Pawnee Indians, says \$15,000 worth of provisions has been stolen from the settlers. Gov. Black is in the field at the head of 250 men and 70 dragoons. The Indians number 3,500.

The New York Herald thinks that on Sunday last at least 20,000 inhabitants of that city went out into the country for a little fresh air and recreation.

Gas Light Co.—We learn from the Oskosh Courier that Messrs. Hubbard, of Boston, Mass., propose to erect works for the manufacture and supply of gas in that city, providing the citizens afford sufficient encouragement to warrant the undertaking.

A Mr. Johnson, of Davenport, Iowa, came to his death a few days since in a singular manner. He was purchasing a hive of bees, when one of them stung him on the jugular vein, causing his death in three-quarters of an hour.

HEAVY DANAOS CONQUERED.—The decision against the Boston & Worcester R. R. Co., that has been pending for eight years, by which they were to pay Sarah E. Shaw, for the death of her husband by railroad accident, \$20,000, has been confirmed by the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts.

THE FRENCHMAN NOT SUCCESSFUL.—The St. Paul Times says the steamer Frank Steele reached here on Sunday last, from Yellow Medicine and brought back the mate of the steamer Freighter, and one or two other men from that boat. They report the effort of a failure, and the project will in all probability be abandoned. We are sorry to hear this news, as we hoped that Capt. Davis would be successful.

Considerable is said about armies in Europe being "mobilized," and doubtless many of our readers have wondered what the term meant. It means simply "getting ready to march."

A historic party, who had heard a good deal about the "Theatre of War," suggested that the best route to the most desirable, but trusted that some attention would also be devoted to the army.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE WHOLESALE MARKET.

Reported for the Janesville Daily Gazette by Bump & Gray.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 16, 1859.

Wheat was very dull yesterday at 20 to 22 cents per bushel. Sales of fair to choice mill spring ranged at 70 to 75, and No. 1 at 60 to 70—receipts about 800 bu. Corn was also dull and declined 4 to 5 cts. No. 2 white of shelled at 60 per 100 lb, and ear at 55 per 100. Oats declined 5 cts—sales of good lots at 28 to 30. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

Wheat—white winter, 1,000,000; fair to very choice milling spring, 75 to 80; No. 1, 60 to 70; No. 2, 50 to 60; No. 3, 40 to 50; No. 4, 30 to 40; No. 5, 20 to 30; No. 6, 10 to 20; No. 7, 5 to 10; No. 8, 0 to 5; No. 9, 0 to 5; No. 10, 0 to 5; No. 11, 0 to 5; No. 12, 0 to 5; No. 13, 0 to 5; No. 14, 0 to 5; No. 15, 0 to 5; No. 16, 0 to 5; No. 17, 0 to 5; No. 18, 0 to 5; No. 19, 0 to 5; No. 20, 0 to 5; No. 21, 0 to 5; No. 22, 0 to 5; No. 23, 0 to 5; No. 24, 0 to 5; No. 25, 0 to 5; No. 26, 0 to 5; No. 27, 0 to 5; No. 28, 0 to 5; No. 29, 0 to 5; No. 30, 0 to 5; No. 31, 0 to 5; No. 32, 0 to 5; No. 33, 0 to 5; No. 34, 0 to 5; No. 35, 0 to 5; No. 36, 0 to 5; No. 37, 0 to 5; No. 38, 0 to 5; No. 39, 0 to 5; No. 40, 0 to 5; No. 41, 0 to 5; No. 42, 0 to 5; No. 43, 0 to 5; No. 44, 0 to 5; No. 45, 0 to 5; No. 46, 0 to 5; No. 47, 0 to 5; No. 48, 0 to 5; No. 49, 0 to 5; No. 50, 0 to 5; No. 51, 0 to 5; No. 52, 0 to 5; No. 53, 0 to 5; No. 54, 0 to 5; No. 55, 0 to 5; No. 56, 0 to 5; No. 57, 0 to 5; No. 58, 0 to 5; No. 59, 0 to 5; No. 60, 0 to 5; No. 61, 0 to 5; No. 62, 0 to 5; No. 63, 0 to 5; No. 64, 0 to 5; No. 65, 0 to 5; No. 66, 0 to 5; No. 67, 0 to 5; No. 68, 0 to 5; No. 69, 0 to 5; No. 70, 0 to 5; No. 71, 0 to 5; No. 72, 0 to 5; No. 73, 0 to 5; No. 74, 0 to 5; No. 75, 0 to 5; No. 76, 0 to 5; No. 77, 0 to 5; No. 78, 0 to 5; No. 79, 0 to 5; No. 80, 0 to 5; No. 81, 0 to 5; No. 82, 0 to 5; No. 83, 0 to 5; No. 84, 0 to 5; No. 85, 0 to 5; No. 86, 0 to 5; No. 87, 0 to 5; No. 88, 0 to 5; No. 89, 0 to 5; No. 90, 0 to 5; No. 91, 0 to 5; No. 92, 0 to 5; No. 93, 0 to 5; No. 94, 0 to 5; No. 95, 0 to 5; No. 96, 0 to 5; No. 97, 0 to 5; No. 98, 0 to 5; No. 99, 0 to 5; No. 100, 0 to 5; No. 101, 0 to 5; No. 102, 0 to 5; No. 103, 0 to 5; No. 104, 0 to 5; No. 105, 0 to 5; No. 106, 0 to 5; No. 107, 0 to 5; No. 108, 0 to 5; No. 109, 0 to 5; No. 110, 0 to 5; No. 111, 0 to 5; No. 112, 0 to 5; No. 113, 0 to 5; No. 114, 0 to 5; No. 115, 0 to 5; No. 116, 0 to 5; No. 117, 0 to 5; No. 118, 0 to 5; No. 119, 0 to 5; No. 120, 0 to 5; No. 121, 0 to 5; No. 122, 0 to 5; No. 123, 0 to 5; No. 124, 0 to 5; No. 125, 0 to 5; No. 126, 0 to 5; No. 127, 0 to 5; No. 128, 0 to 5; No. 129, 0 to 5; No. 130, 0 to 5; No. 131, 0 to 5; No. 132, 0 to 5; No. 133, 0 to 5; No. 134, 0 to 5; No. 135, 0 to 5; No. 136, 0 to 5; No. 137, 0 to 5; No. 138, 0 to 5; No. 139, 0 to 5; No. 140, 0 to 5; No. 141, 0 to 5; No. 142, 0 to 5; No. 143, 0 to 5; No. 144, 0 to 5; No. 145, 0 to 5; No. 146, 0 to 5; No. 147, 0 to 5; No. 148, 0 to 5; No. 149, 0 to 5; No. 150, 0 to 5; No. 151, 0 to 5; No. 152, 0 to 5; No. 153, 0 to 5; No. 154, 0 to 5; No. 155, 0 to 5; No. 156, 0 to 5; No. 157, 0 to 5; No. 158, 0 to 5; No. 159, 0 to 5; No. 160, 0 to 5; No. 161, 0 to 5; No. 162, 0 to 5; No. 163, 0 to 5; No. 164, 0 to 5; No.

